

DEMOCRATS MOVE INTO TOWN

GENTLEMEN CRY PEACE, AND MAYBE THEY'LL GET IT.

But it would be in line with precedent to see McCarren and McCabe going out through the skylights as an overture to the Presidential campaign—No Platform.

With the Republican State convention out of the way the Democrats are to move into town to-day. The Democratic State committee is to meet at the Victoria Hotel this evening and formally select Thomas I. Carmody of Penn Yan to be both temporary and permanent chairman of the State convention which is to assemble in Carnegie Hall at noon to-morrow. This convention is to name the delegates at large and their alternates to the Democratic national convention, which is to assemble at Denver on July 7; furthermore it is to name the electors at large and the Congress district electors.

Mr. Carmody has been reckoned for a dozen years what the highbrows in the Democratic party call "a Bryan shooter." He was a strict Bryan man in 1896 and 1900, but there was a saying last night among Democrats at the Waldorf-Astoria that he had become a little tired of "the Patent Medicine Democrat" and believed there was something in the game for himself, say for instance a nomination on the State Democratic ticket next fall.

Chairman William J. Conners said he knew nothing as to the delegates at large to be named except that Mayor McCallahan had been invited to be one of them. Mr. Conners did not expect a definite answer from the Mayor until to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Conners intimated rather strongly that he believed the convention would select himself and Mr. Murphy for two of the other places. Norman E. Mack, who was at the Hoffman House, said that the other man would be Lieut.-Gov. Chandler.

Things are a little mixed. When the Mayor and Charles F. Murphy clasped hands and became really reconciled there was a very general understanding if not an actual agreement that the personal differences of leading Democrats in the State should cease both for the benefit of the party in the Presidential and gubernatorial year and also for the advantage to the Mayorality ticket next year. Yet that fight against McCarren of Brooklyn was precipitated at the recent primaries and McCarren promptly smashed his opponents. Still more, since that peace meeting Mr. Conners has precipitated contests in Jefferson, Albany and Oswego, and John N. Carlisle of Jefferson, Patrick E. McCabe of Albany and Charles N. Pauger of Oswego held their own and won out handsomely.

Might makes right though in a political organization, and Mr. Conners and Mr. Murphy can make things very unpleasant to-morrow for McCarren, Carlisle, McCabe and Bulger. Will they do it? Was the question asked last night. This question, in fact, was put to Mr. Conners. He didn't know. He didn't know, but for all that there was a very general impression that important Democrats are to consult with Mr. Murphy to-day and suggest to him that perhaps he could tone down Mr. Conners a bit.

To begin a Presidential and gubernatorial campaign in the State with a row has been a cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party. David B. Hill did it in 1902 by throwing out Edward Murphy's delegates and other delegates at the convention which nominated Coler for Governor, and Coler lost. Other instances of this policy of the Democrats could be cited, but it was said last night that big men in the party are now on the job of trying to induce Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners to see their way clear to a little harmony and not to throw through the skylights of Carnegie Hall to-morrow the delegates in Kings, Jefferson, Albany and Oswego as represented by Mr. Conners, Carlisle, McCabe and Bulger. To-day will be taken up by conferences with Mr. Conners and Mr. Murphy, all looking to harmony. McCabe and McCarren were around last night very much interested.

Of course the delegates at large and their alternates to the Denver convention are to be unimpaired. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners have believed in that idea all along; the thing now on top is the effort to end these trivial and personal differences between Democrats which threaten even the Democratic supremacy in New York city next year.

"Odele is on the job all the time," said an influential Democrat last night. "We know he has taken headquarters at the Hoffman House and has already begun his campaign to capture New York city next year. We know that this is the dream and hope and ambition of Odele's life. He was beaten at the recent primaries of his party. But we know what he is after—New York city. Murphy and Tammany knows it, Hearst knows it, and once New York becomes a Republican city it will remain so, like Philadelphia."

The Bryan men intend to be heard in the convention. Augustus Thomas has been delegated to do their talking, according to Harry Walker, Mr. Bryan's representative. Mr. Thomas hasn't been elected a delegate, but a proxy has been obtained for him. Mr. Thomas is to present a resolution endorsing the Nebraska and instructing the delegates to vote for him. The amount of talking that Mr. Thomas will be able to do will probably not be great. His resolution will go to the committee on resolutions, where it will be promptly squelched, although it may get one or two votes in the committee, depending on the serve of the Bryan men. Only one Bryan man showed his head at the recent meeting of the State committee when a resolution was passed advising no instructions, and with Conners and Murphy in supreme control of the convention it doesn't seem likely that the committee on resolutions will include any dissenters. Nevertheless the Bryan men were predicting last night that the fight would be taken in some way to the floor of the convention.

Chairman Conners made the interesting announcement yesterday that the convention wouldn't go to the labor of drawing up a platform. At least, that was the way Mr. Conners felt last night.

"I don't see any reason why there should be any platform. The national convention will tend to that," he said. "I expect the convention to be harmonious, and while there will be some contests every man will get a fair show. There will be no indecorum of any one. The delegates will not be instructed."

STRIKE BREAKERS MOBBED.

Dozen in the Hospital After Fight in Streets of Pensacola, Fla.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 12.—Pensacola practically is under martial law to-night because of two days of rioting. Two hundred of the State militia are quartered at Armory Hall and the city jail. Saloons are closed for an indefinite period and a curfew law requires all persons to be at their homes before 10 P. M.

To-night the city is quiet after a big mass meeting of union laboring men who demand that the Pensacola Electric Company, owned by Stone & Webster, submit to arbitration the trouble between it and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, which went on strike because of rules enforced, it is alleged, contrary to an agreement signed one month ago.

To operate the cars the company imported seventy strike breakers from New York, and it was upon their arrival that the disorders and rioting began. The men, led by their leader, Charles Burr, were proceeding from the union depot to the car barns when they were set upon by union sympathizers. The strike breakers fought back, but with a mob after them they gave way and were knocked down. Some have broken limbs and bruises.

A dozen men were removed to the hospital within five minutes after their arrival, while a detachment of police to save the others rushed them to police headquarters and there quartered them, throwing a cordon of armed men about the building and holding back the crowd. The strike breakers are still there.

WANTS NEGROES TO VOTE.

Georgia Democratic Congressman Demands on Them to Defeat Populists.

ATLANTA, April 12.—A sensation has been caused in political circles by the announcement that Congressman L. E. Livingston, who is seeking renomination by the Democrats of the Fifth Georgia district, is advising his supporters to vote against the constitutional amendment framed to disfranchise the negroes which is to be acted on next fall.

Livingston's reason for opposing the disfranchisement of the negroes is that he thinks the Democrats will need them to defeat Thomas E. Watson, the Populist leader. Livingston is opposed for renomination by James R. Mayson, an Atlanta lawyer. In speeches in Campbell county Livingston is quoted as saying:

"I advise you all not to vote to disfranchise the negroes, for we will need them in a short time to defeat Tom Watson and his crowd, which the negro calls poor white trash. With the negro disfranchised Watson would dominate the State."

Livingston's statement has caused criticism. Watson and Livingston have long been personal enemies. The former recently denounced the Congressman in almost unprintable terms.

STRIKE ON BASEBALL GROUNDS.

C. F. U. Decides That Union Men Shouldn't Attend the Games.

Delegate Blumberg of the Brotherhood of Carpenters reported to the Central Federated Union yesterday that a strike of carpenters against non-union men had been ordered at the American League baseball grounds. He said he had gone to see the contractor, but could not find out who he was, and had been sent from one to another until he was convinced that he could not see the man who was really responsible. Then he ordered the union men on strike.

It was decided that all labor union men should do no rooting at these grounds until union men were employed. Blumberg said that one of the men he had seen at the baseball grounds said in reply to his demand that union men be employed, "To hell with the union!"

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE ILL.

Was Able to Sit Up Yesterday, but Is Still Very Weak.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator La Follette of Wisconsin is confined to his home by illness and has been since he delivered his speech on the Aldrich currency bill. He left a sick bed to make the speech and those who heard him noticed his weak physical condition at the time. He was anxious to be in the Senate last week when the employers' liability bill was under consideration. He was the author of the previous liability bill that was declared unconstitutional and had a bill pending in the Senate which had the approval of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, this bill being intended to meet the constitutional objections of the Supreme Court. It was a trial for him to remain in bed last week, but he was not able to get up. The Senator was able to sit up to-day. He is still very weak. He seems to be thoroughly overworked. It is his intention, if his health will permit, to take up the fight in the Senate for the adoption of his railroad valuation bill now pending in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

BOYS BREAK CHURCH WINDOWS.

18 Arrests in East Thirtieth Street Follow Many Complaints.

The Rev. Jesse Forbes, pastor of the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church, at 207-213 East Thirtieth street, complained to Capt. Byrnes of the East Thirtieth street police station last night that he is growing weary of having windows repaired that are constantly being broken by boys of the neighborhood. He said that within the past week at least one hundred panes of glass in the church and neighboring houses have been shattered by boys who play ball in East Thirtieth street. A few days ago a memorial stained glass window in the church was broken by a baseball.

As a result of the complaints eighteen prisoners, ranging in age from 12 to 33, were rounded up yesterday. The boys were charged with malicious mischief and the men with disorderly conduct.

Schooner A-wandering in the Dark.

The high wind early yesterday morning broke a small two masted schooner from her moorings in the upper bay and she drifted down the harbor. From the steamer Castilian Prince, anchored at Quarantine, the black schooner was seen running before the wind with no lights showing and apparently no one on board. Just when a smash seemed inevitable the schooner changed her course. As she went by her main boom crashed the steamship's side. Soon after this the schooner was lost in the darkness.

ASQUITH MINISTRY COMPLETE

WINSTON CHURCHILL AND MR. RUNCIMAN NEW MEMBERS.

Earl of Elgin Retires and Tweedmouth of Kaiser Letter Fame Gets Out of the Admiralty—Morley and Fowler Made Viscounts—Churchill's Hard Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 12.—The new appointments in the reorganized Cabinet under the Premiership of Herbert Asquith are officially announced as follows:

Lord President of the Council—Lord Tweedmouth.

Secretary for the Colonies—Earl of Creve, Chancellor of the Exchequer—David Lloyd-George.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Reginald McKenna.

President of the Board of Trade—Winston Churchill.

President of the Board of Education—Walter Runciman.

All the foregoing held Cabinet positions under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman with the exception of Winston Churchill and Mr. Runciman. Winston Churchill was Under Secretary of the Colonial Office in the Administration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

John Morley, Secretary of State for India, and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, have been created Viscounts. They will retain their offices. John E. Seely, member of Parliament for the Abercromby division of Liverpool, succeeds Winston Churchill as Under Secretary of the Colonial Office.

Viscount Morley has written to his constituents regretfully resigning their representation. He says he had to choose between withdrawing from the India Office and withdrawing from the House of Commons, finding that he was unable to do justice to both. Prime Minister Asquith and his fellow members of the Cabinet strongly desired that he retain the India Office, a desire which it was not easy, without a sacrifice of loyalty and credit, to resist.

It is generally conceded that the Cabinet has been decidedly strengthened by its reconstruction, and Mr. Asquith is receiving congratulations even from his political opponents. The Earl of Elgin, who held the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the only one of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's appointees who retires with his former chief. His supersession is little commented upon. He is regarded as a capable man, but he was never popular, and the Earl of Creve is welcomed as persona grata by all parties. He is one of the ablest Liberal peers and is a polished debater.

Lord Tweedmouth's removal from the post of First Lord of the Admiralty to a less important and less well paid office is generally attributed, in part at least, to his indiscretion in connection with the Kaiser's letter, but his policy at the Admiralty was also unacceptable to some of his colleagues. Mr. McKenna's promotion to the Admiralty is much criticised even in Liberal circles. His views on naval policy are practically unknown, but he is suspected of being a "little navy man," and he has yet to justify his appointment to the advocates of a strong navy.

Mr. Lloyd-George's promotion is universally well received, he having achieved great personal success in the last two years. Winston Churchill's appointment to the presidency of the Board of Trade, although it is mainly approved, is questioned by those who think he has hitherto shown more brilliancy than weight and balance. It is an odd coincidence that he and Mr. Runciman attain Cabinet rank simultaneously, inasmuch as they twice fought one another for the representation of Oldham when Mr. Churchill was a Conservative, victory resting with each in turn.

Political attention will for some time be centred on the bye-elections. Four of these are necessitated by the remodelling of the Cabinet and three others are already pending. The interest in six of these is almost entirely eclipsed by the interest that is focused on the northwest division of Manchester, where immense efforts are being made to oust Mr. Churchill.

The new President of the Board of Trade shares with Joseph Chamberlain pugnacity of a kind that is particularly irritating to an opponent. He has issued a vigorous fighting address to his constituents, which embodies this characteristic, and he has already aroused the animosity of the anti-Government newspapers. His address truly remarks that to oppose for reelection a Minister already once elected a member of the Government is unusual. It continues:

"To delay or hamper the work of a department charged with important and complicated legislation of a purely non-party character betokens keener zeal for faction than for the public interest, yet I welcome this opportunity for dealing with the taunts and challenges so cheaply uttered during eighteen months by politicians still smarting from their last defeat."

He declares loudly for free trade, saying: "Believing that taxation should be levied for revenue only and that other fiscal objectives are illusory, wasteful and vicious, it is my intention to resist all attempts to establish in this country a general tariff against foreign manufactured articles, that policy of chronic tariff was called retaliation, and above all of the preferential protective taxation of bread and meat for the profit of private interests here or in the colonies."

With equally uncompromising vigor Mr. Churchill upholds the Government's licensing bill, which he says he comes forward to defend in its integrity. He adds that all social reform and all commercial efficiency wait on its success and he challenges the liquor trade to show the strength of its vaunted organization.

Mr. Churchill's most dangerous opponent is W. J. Joyce-Hicks, Conservative, who polled 4,398 votes to Mr. Churchill's 5,639 at the last election. Mr. Joyce-Hicks now appeals to the constituents as a tariff reformer, advocating a revision of the fiscal policy on the conservative lines laid down by ex-Premier Balfour. There will be a third candidate, a Socialist of the name of Irving, who cannot be treated cheaply by either party, although the consensus is that the real struggle will be between Messrs. Churchill and Joyce-Hicks.

The Suffragettes have already started an enthusiastic campaign against Mr. Churchill.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNOR MURDERED.

Ruthenian Student Shoots Count Potocki in Lemberg "to Stop Oppression."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LEMBERG, April 12.—Count Andreas Potocki, Governor of Galicia, was murdered in his palace here to-day by a Ruthenian student of the name of Siczynski, who obtained admission to the Governor on the pretext that he desired to petition him for appointment as a school teacher.

As soon as the man entered the Governor's room he drew a revolver and shot him. The crime was political.

Siczynski was arrested. He expressed the hope that the Governor's removal would stop the Government's oppression of the Ruthenians.

BALL PLAYER FOR CONGRESS.

J. K. Tener Nominated in Pennsylvania District Where He Can't Lose.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—John K. Tener of Charleroi, Pa., Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks and a former National League baseball star, will go to the next Congress as successor of Ernest F. Acheson, for fourteen years Representative of the Twenty-fourth district. In yesterday's Republican primaries Tener snowed Acheson under in a fight that no one but himself imagined he could win. In his district a Republican nomination is as good as an election.

Tener pitched for Pittsburgh and Chicago twenty years ago. He accompanied the All-Americans on their trip around the world and was treasurer of the outfit.

POLICE AT HELEN GOULD'S.

Where Accidental Opening of a Wired Door Rang the Burglar Alarm.

Miss Helen Gould's maid was the innocent cause of a burglar scare in the house at 379 Fifth avenue last night. She sleeps in a rear room on the fourth floor and at 9:30 o'clock last night she went up stairs. There were no lights burning in the top hallway and in the darkness she became confused and opened a door leading to the scullery. She soon saw her mistake, but didn't know that the burglar alarm had gone off and she groped her way to her own room and went to bed.

As the bells rang downstairs the butler telephoned to Police Headquarters that there were burglars around, and in a fifty bunch of cops were hurrying off to the Gould home. They surrounded the house and Policeman Con Leary rang the doorbell. Miss Gould told him that she feared intruders had forced their way in and the police made a quick search.

When they got to the top floor they found the maid asleep. She was aroused and asked if she had seen or heard burglars. She hadn't, but when told that the burglar alarm had gone off she recalled that she had accidentally opened the door leading to the scullery. While she knew that the door was wired she hadn't remembered it and had turned in and gone to sleep while the house woke up. Anna Nelson is her name.

A STEAMSHIP DISABLED.

Lay Off Anagansett All Day, but Refused Assistance—Hear Name Not Learned.

A steamship of the Merchants and Miners Line bound from Boston to Baltimore, whose name the life savers tried vainly all day to learn, anchored three miles off Anagansett at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She remained there all day and got off at 7 o'clock last night.

In the afternoon the Fire Island marine observers sent word to the city that a steamer was in distress and a wrecking tug hustled out. The vessel was then seen to signal that she didn't require assistance and the tug left.

The disabled steamer also signalled the Anagansett life saving station, which watched all day for a call for assistance, that her machinery was disabled but that she could repair the damage.

BIG SHIP BLOWN OFF.

Tugmen Who Are Waiting for the Preussen Must Wait Longer.

The big German ship Preussen is getting very near to this port now and tugboat men are on the lookout for a good job bringing her in.

The Preussen is a five masted ship and sailed from Hamburg March 10. The captain of the steamer Castilian Prince sighted her at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon 40 miles east of the Sandy Hook lightship. At that time, though, there was a strong northwesterly wind blowing and it blew all day yesterday. It is probable that she has been blown off shore again or may have taken a long southerly tack in order to be able to lay her course for the lightship.

BANKERS AND ALDRICH BILL.

Hearings This Week on Amendments That Are Favored Here.

A member of the currency commission of the American Bankers Association, of which A. Barton Hepburn is chairman, said yesterday that there is reason to believe that the Aldrich currency bill will be amended so as to rid it of the features that are now objectionable to New York bankers and to include suitable provision for emergency currency.

With these changes it was said that the Aldrich bill would be satisfactory to local banking interests if it is found that the Lovering bill, which recommends the appointment of six Senators, six Representatives and six citizens to take up the whole subject of currency and recommend action, cannot be passed.

This banker said that Senator Aldrich himself is not satisfied with his bill in the present form and is agreeable to amendments that will wipe out the opposition of the great banking interests of the country.

Alexander Gilbert, president of the Clearing House Association, left yesterday for Washington to present certain recommendations to the Senate Committee on Banking, and at the hearing on Wednesday Mr. Hepburn will appear and suggest the amendments desired by the American Bankers Association. Mr. Hepburn said yesterday that he did not care to outline these recommendations until he appears before the Senate committee.

First Rain in a Year in Part of Texas.

ZAPATA, Tex., April 12.—Rain has been falling here and throughout the lower Rio Grande Valley for several hours. It is the first rain for more than a year and there is great rejoicing among the people, cattle were dying on account of the drought and many people on the ranches were suffering.

\$10,000,000 FIRE IN CHELSEA, MASS.

Ten Thousand Homeless, Six Known to Be Dead and Many Injured.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

Blaze Began at 11 A. M. and Burned for Twelve Hours Despite Firemen and Soldiers.

Burning Barges Drift Across Chelsea Creek and Ignite Standard Oil Works in East Boston, Making a Thrilling Spectacle as Tank After Tank Catches Fire—Soldiers Shoot Holes With Solid Shot Into Blazing Reservoirs of Oil, Releasing the Fuel Below the Flames—Fire Started in a Rubbish Dump and Fanned by a 40 Mile Gale Soon Spread to Factories and Thence to the Heart of the Town—Tenements, Residences, Churches and Public Buildings Destroyed—Best Part of City Burned Out.

Boston, April 12.—One-third of the city of Chelsea was destroyed by a fire which started at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Twelve hours later the fire had practically burned itself out.

Two burning barges drifted across Chelsea Creek and set fire to the Beacon yard plant of the Standard Oil Company in East Boston. At 11 o'clock to-night there appeared no danger of the flames spreading further into East Boston.

The deaths so far discovered number six. They include a man and woman burned in Chelsea, a woman who died on the way to a hospital in an ambulance, and a man and woman who committed suicide. One man was seen running across the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge over Chelsea Creek. He was caught in the flames on the Chelsea side and started to cross the burning structure into East Boston. Before he reached safety his clothing caught fire and he just reached land when he was overcome and fell beside the railroad track dead.

Several scores of persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Two negroes were shot and wounded by militiamen while trying to loot a Broadway jewelry store. Two other men are reported to have been shot when detected in the act of entering one of the Chelsea savings banks about 9 o'clock to-night.

During the early part of the fire several men attempted to hurry the thing along by setting fires to their stores, but law abiding citizens discovered the culprits and administered severe beatings to them. The stores were burned, however.

The homes of at least 2,000 families were destroyed, many of these being wooden tenements.

With a few exceptions all of the public buildings were burned. Altogether, including tenements and residences, churches, business blocks, halls, hotels and manufacturing plants, 800 structures were wiped out.

10,000 HOMELESS.

It is estimated that 10,000 people were made homeless, and the estimates of loss range from eight to ten millions.

A complete cordon of militiamen has been thrown around the city, and it is now extremely difficult to gain entrance. Residents of Chelsea who tried to reach their families were obliged to prove their citizenship before they were allowed to pass the line.

Marines from the navy yard guarded the bridge from Charlestown to Chelsea and they presented bayonets at the breast of every one who was tardy in obeying the command of "Halt!" Before midnight relief measures had progressed so rapidly that the stricken inhabitants were being housed in military tents in the parks.

In Boston every available city wagon was pressed into service to convey food and clothing to Chelsea. Hacks loaded with blankets were seen hurrying over late to-night.

STARTED IN RUBBISH DUMP.

The fire is believed to have started in a rubbish dump near the plant of the Boston Blacking Company in Summer street, on the northwestern side of the city. It quickly communicated to several junk shops and then to the Blacking company's building. From these buildings a northwesterly gale carried the burning embers to the roofs of neighboring buildings, nearly all of which were of wood, and in a few minutes twenty buildings were aflame.

More embers were thrown into the air and the fire spread rapidly before the gale. It raced along in a southeasterly direction to Broadway, the principal business street of the city, crossed and swept over Bellingham Hill down to the waterfront of Chelsea Creek.

BURNED AREA THREE MILES LONG.

The burned area was cigar shaped, about half a mile in width and three miles long. The extreme southern end took in the big plant of the Tidewater Oil Company and

DORLINGER'S FINE GLASSWARE.

Fine Glassware and Attractive Wedding Gifts.—Ad.

here the progress of the conflagration was stayed through the efforts of the Boston fireboat and a single company of men from Ladder Company 8 of the Boston department. While the fireboat was pumping water upon the blazing Tidewater plant through a hose manned by Company 8's men two wooden barges broke adrift from the Cabot Chemical Company's burning plant on the Chelsea side of the creek. They were driven by the high wind across the narrow channel and lodged against the piers in the Beacon yard of the Standard Oil Company on Chelsea street, East Boston.

In a few minutes three brick structures containing oil and gasoline in barrels were ablaze and frequent explosions occurred. A number of wooden sheds and storehouses in the yard took fire and then the wooden drawbridge began to blaze.

Between the drawbridge and the Boston and Albany Railroad bridge were a number of yachts tied up for the winter. Two large steam yachts, a schooner yacht, owned by Sheriff Seavay, a large sloop and a number of smaller craft were destroyed. The railroad bridge also burned and by this time the pumping station of the metropolitan sewerage system in East Boston, opposite the oil plant, caught fire and was quickly gutted.

HALTED IN EAST BOSTON.

This seemed to be the end of the destruction in East Boston, although there were a number of small fires due to embers.

In Chelsea the only buildings of any consequence which were known to have been saved were the police station, the new high school building, the Park Hotel, the Sweet Car Wheel Company building and a number of smaller business structures.

Among the buildings destroyed were the City Hall, Odd Fellows Hall, which was a new building on the site of the old Academy of Music, burned several years ago; the Frost Hospital, from which all the patients were safely removed as the flames advanced; the Shurtleff School, the old high school building, the Y. M. C. A. building, the Central Fire Station, the Filz Public Library, the new State armory on Broadway, recently completed, the Boston Railway car barn on Broadway, St. Rose's and the parochial school connected with it, and the Sacred Heart convent adjoining the Chelsea Trust Company building, two savings bank buildings, three Jewish synagogues, Bellingham Methodist Church, Masonic Hall, Granite Block, Unitarian Church, New England Telephone building, Polish Catholic Church, Universalist Church, African Methodist, Episcopal Church, Central Congregation Church, the Eastern Storage Company, several box factories, the Crown Chocolate Company building, a portion of the old Cordage plant, the Cabot Chemical Works building, the Tidewater Oil Company building, the American Circular Loom Company building, a chalk factory and many other manufacturing plants. All the business blocks on Broadway from Chelsea Square east to the Boston and Maine Railroad tracks were wiped out.

FIRE SPREAD RAPIDLY.

The rapid progress of the fire during the three hours following its start at 11 o'clock is indicated by the fact that at 2 o'clock the flames were in control of a section of Bellingham Hill, where some of the finest residences were located. So swiftly did the fire assume the proportions of a conflagration that many of the poorer people living in the tenements to the north of Broadway had no time to save their household effects. They fled before the advancing fire and at 2 o'clock a number of destitute families had sought refuge in Union Park, which was roped off for the use of the homeless and for the preservation of such property as had been rescued. Many children sick with typhoid fever, measles and diphtheria had to be hurriedly wrapped in blankets and carried through the streets to the nearest place of safety.

In some instances the children were moved successfully three or four times as the flames advanced and threatened their refuge.

MANY FIREMEN GIVE AID.

Before the fire had been burning half an hour the Chelsea fire chief began calling for assistance from Boston, Revere and Everett, and before he finished all available apparatus within a radius of twenty miles was hurrying to the scene. Engine companies came from as far north as Lynn and Salem and from Quincy, Brookline, Waltham, Somerville, Everett, Revere, Winthrop and other towns.

It was said by one fire lieutenant that there were so many engines sucking water from the mains at the same time that some of the steamers were unable to send a stream fifteen feet into the air.

The police force of Chelsea was inadequate to cope with the situation and policemen from Boston were hurried across the ferries.

The militia was called upon and a number of companies of the Eighth Regiment under Col. Sweetser responded. The militiamen rendered great service aiding the terrorstricken people in keeping guard over pitiful little piles of household goods that were gathered together in the parks.

The soldiers also helped stay the progress of the flames on the northeast side of the burned area by tearing down a high wooden fence that ran alongside the elevated car barns.

Late in the afternoon both the Chelsea and East Boston ferries stopped running, but crowds went to East Boston through the tunnel under the harbor to-night and were rewarded by getting a fine view of the burning oil tanks and a number of burning buildings scattered along the

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. AND BALTO. A. OHIO

Royal Blue Line Route.

Will on April 12th inaugurate through Pullman Car service between New York and Richmond, Va., leaving 2:30 P. M. and Liberty St. 10 A. M. daily except Sunday. Apply at Ticket Office, 4th & 13th Broadway, and at Ticket Station.—Ad.

Chelsea side of the creek which separates that city from Noddle Island, which is East Boston. The blazing plant of the Cabot Chemical Works and the Tidewater Oil Company's buildings furnished a great spectacle, and as one looked across the creek while on the East Boston side of the stream thousands of barrels of oil in the Standard's plant sent flames high in the air.

MANY BUILDINGS CRUMBLE.

In Chelsea the buildings of brick and stone crumbled rapidly and many fell into the streets, crushing several pieces of fire apparatus beneath them.

The police started in early killing cats and dogs and horses and cows which were running at large through the streets.

A great many people were picked up sick. Early in the afternoon many men of wealth who had gone to witness the fire put their automobiles at the service of the police. Dozens of physicians from Boston and other cities hurried to Chelsea and gave medical aid.

A boy, one year old, was found on the sidewalk near a burning house suffering from pneumonia and he was sent to a Boston hospital. Mrs. Lottie Bustad, 90 years old, was found wandering about. Fannie Burns was taken from her burning home and carried to the Boston Hospital. She was severely burned. Henry Eoyer, janitor of the Concord Savings Bank, remained in the building trying to save some papers and he was badly burned in fighting his way from the building, which was on fire from top to bottom.

Mrs. Sarah Hennie, 70 years old, was ill in bed at her home on Maverick street when firemen and volunteers burst into her room. Her daughter Ellen had remained at her side and assisted in removing